

ready to knock me down as I go in—who's that?" and he started back with his stick drawn, as a gray form started up before him. "Speak, I say, or I'll walk into you like thunder—speak I say." "No—advanced with his stick drawn backward. "Once more I say, speak, or I'll burst you up." He flew upon his unknown visitor with tremendous fury—like a lion came down, but no sound of anguish was heard—no disposition to move on the part of the stranger. "Who are you, say?" and he stooped down and gently laid his hand upon it and exclaimed, "devil take the bed."

THE LYNX.



"Nullus in verba in verba magistri."

W. S. Keith & J. Y. Keckett, Editors.

Saturday, January 11, 1845.

"Keep it before the people."

That the principles of the Native American party are these, and no other:

That the Elective Franchise should be preserved pure, and uncorrupted, cost what it may.

That no foreigner, who may come hereafter, shall be permitted to hold any office, until he shall have resided in the country twenty years.

That no laws shall be passed to divest foreigners of any rights they have already acquired; but that no foreigner, who may come hereafter, shall be permitted to hold any office, until he shall have resided in the country twenty years.

That all men have a right to be protected in their civil and religious liberty, no matter from whence they may come; and that people have a right to assemble and discuss subjects in which they may feel an interest, without interference.

That we do not close our ports against the admission of foreigners, and offer them protection from persecution. We give them all the privileges granted to them by the constitution. As long as they are protected in person and property they should not complain—but when they interfere with the government, before they have resided among us twenty years, and not till then, we cry out!

"Not that I love Caesar less, But that I love Rome more."

"My country!—May she always be in the right—But, right or wrong, my country!"—Commons Declaration.

"Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be continually awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government.)"—Washington's Farewell Address.

"It is time we should become a little more Americanized."—Andrew Jackson.

It will be seen that we have changed the name of this journal. We come before the public this week, under a new style, and if the name we have adopted be indicative of the character of the paper, our friends may look out for something rather novel. "The Lynx," makes its appearance under favorable auspices, and all who wish to be entertained by choice reading of all kinds, will do well to look our Lynx in the eye if they can.

We intend to give this number an extensive circulation throughout not only this, but other counties, and even other states.

We will soon send our prospectus to many of our friends and acquaintances, and they and other persons to whom these presents shall come greeting, will do us the great favor of using their influence for us, in procuring subscribers.

CONGRESS.

We have been waiting until the last practicable moment before going to press, to give our readers such congressional news as would be likely to interest them, but we have as yet received nothing of importance from Washington.

Mr. Duncan has introduced in the House a bill to take conflicting possession of Oregon Territory with the English, and has been referred to committee on Territories. In the Senate, Mr. Achison introduced a bill to the same effect.

The Treasury Estimates for appropriations for the ensuing year, are put at \$24,647,834.78.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, has passed the Senate—the amount appropriated is \$76,000.

An offer has been made to Congress of the remaining papers of President Madison.

OUR COURT HOUSE.

This splendid building is now finished. It is conceived by those who have seen it, that it is the best structure of the kind in North Mississippi. The style of the architecture, reflects much credit on the architects.

Mr. Polk during his recent visit to his farm in Yallabush county, remarked when speaking on the subject of the annexation of Texas, that he wished that measure might be disposed of by Mr. Tyler.

The splendid bridge across the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg, Penn., was destroyed by fire recently. It cost \$85,000.

TOLL, TOLL!

Look out, citizens of Panola county protect your rights—submit to no ILLEGAL exactions of Toll!

PANOLA BRIDGE

As there seems to be some misunderstanding between the citizens of this county and the proprietor of the Bridge and Causeway at this place, as to the meaning of the contract between himself and the Board of County Police, we deem it our duty for the information of all concerned, to publish the contract entire, and make such comments upon it as its importance demands; and we do it the more willingly because the greater proportion (in all probability) of the citizens of the county, do not understand the nature of the contract, and consequently are ignorant of their rights and privileges under it. The contract is in these words:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 23rd day of August 1841, between Albert G. Ellis of the county of Panola & State of Mississippi, of the first part, and E. Q. Vance president of the Board of Police for the county of Panola State aforesaid of the other part, witnesseth that the said A. G. Ellis hath this day undertaken and agreed, with the said Board of Police, to build a bridge across the Tallahatchie river at the town of Panola, in the place and attached to that part commenced by Duncan C. Williams, to be above high water mark, safe and substantial, the said Ellis also agrees to rebuild the bridges across the sloughs on the turnpike, and also build up said turnpike above high water mark, all to be safe and substantial. The said Ellis agrees to commence said work on the 24th August, and complete the turnpike and slough bridges by the 15th day of December next; he also agrees to finish the bridge across the river by the 1st September 1842; that he will commence the same by first September next, and continue said work except prevented by overflowing the river, and it practicable will finish the same by the 1st January next, we the undersigned Board of Police as aforesaid, for and in behalf of the county do on our part agree that the said A. G. Ellis shall have the use and profits arising from said bridge & turnpike for the term of twelve years, commencing on the 25th of December 1841, and that the said Ellis shall have the right to demand charge and receive, toll from all persons at the same rate established in the charter authorizing a company to erect a bridge and turnpike at said place, for the said term of twelve years. Except persons of the county, who shall be exempt from toll from and after the expiration of three years from 15th December 1841; the said Board of Police will reserve the right to free said citizens of the county from toll, by making an order for the treasurer of the county, to pay said A. G. Ellis three hundred dollars annually, during said three years. The Board of Police doth hereby agree that said Ellis shall the right to all timbers plank and materials, belonging to the old bridges & turnpike, for his purpose of rebuilding the same.

A. G. ELLIS, [seal]
E. Q. VANCE, Pres't, [seal]

The above is a correct copy of the original; and did ever language address itself more clearly to the common sense of any community than this? Fellow-citizens, where is the pretext for demanding toll after the 15th of December 1844? The language of the contract, "except persons of the county who shall be exempt from toll, from and after the expiration of three years from the 15th of December 1841," does evidently mean that the citizens of the county shall pass free of toll, from and after the expiration of three years, without any condition whatever; and the attempt on the part of the proprietor, to evade this plain exception, is as base as it is contemptible. It is nothing else than a fraud, direct and palpable, upon a whole community. But, says he, we learn, citizens passing over on foot will not be required to pay toll, but when they carry over their horse, wagon, buggy or any thing else, then, they are not within the exception of the contract. Suppose the Legislature of this state should pass an act exempting the citizens of Panola county from the payment of taxes for any length of time, do you suppose that under a general provision of that sort, your lands, negroes, cattle or any other species of property would be taxable?—most certainly not. The whole community would rise en masse and defy the tax collector. Could a provision of that be tortured into a capitation tax merely, and make every species of property taxable? In an act of that sort the Legislature would have specified particularly what species of property were taxable and what were not. The contractor then, if he had intended to have exempted the person of the citizen and have taxed his property, he should have specified it particularly in the contract, and not have expressed it in general terms. Can any man of sound sense put any other construction upon it than that, neither the citizen nor his property is to be taxed?—we think not. The Board of Police would not have made

a contract of that sort; nor did they ever dream of such a construction being put upon it. We would caution all the citizens of the county who cross there, if they pay, to take a receipt from some person authorized to receive toll, and take care that the authority be in writing, or otherwise legally given. The following is the law in relation to illegal exaction of toll:

The toll of ferries, bridges, or causeways, that are, or hereafter may be established, shall, at all times, be subject to the regulations of the board of police of the county in which the same may be kept; and every keeper of such ferry, bridge, or causeway, who shall presume to charge or demand more than what the board of police may have allowed, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of said county, by any person of whom such demand may be made. How. & Huck. 452.

TALLAHATCHIE RIVER.

The subject of clearing out the Tallahatchie river, is one of vast importance to the citizens of Panola, and other counties bordering on it; and to the investigation of it, we intend to devote our columns, until its importance shall be fully understood by every person interested. The immense amount of cotton annually carried to Memphis from Panola, Lafayette and others, but for the condition of the Tallahatchie, would be saved to us, and thus give importance to our section of country, to which it is justly entitled.

The reason so many persons refuse to ship on our river, the rates of freight are too high. What is the reason of this?

Is it not referable to the snags, and logs, and landing trees, that infest it, thus rendering the risk of shipment too great on the owners of Steam-boats?—most certainly it is; and no one can be surprised at their charging two dollars per bale. Now if the river was cleared of those obstructions, the risk would be greatly diminished, and consequently the rates of freight. In that event, cotton could be carried to N. Orleans, for \$1.50 per bale, and probably less, which would be a vast saving to cotton planters contiguous to the river. It would diminish the risk of freight upwards, which would be highly important to our merchants and citizens generally.

We say to our citizens, wake up on this subject—nature has given us the finest country in the world—rich in soil, capable of producing to any amount, all the necessities of human life, and a fine stream to waft them down to the great southern emporium. We should like to hear the views of our contemporaries on this subject.

The Memphis Eagle takes strong ground against the conduct of S. Carolina, in expelling Mr. Hoar the agent of Massachusetts, from that state. We agree with the Eagle thus far, that the authorities of S. Carolina had no legal right to expel Mr. Hoar from their territory *vi et armis*, but they had a right to protest against the object of his visit and request him to leave the state. It is as clear as any thing can be, that Mr. Hoar's visit was intended as an insult to S. Carolina and should be looked upon as such. Do the Southern people pretend to say, the South ever intermeddled with their domestic institutions?—Do the Southern members of Congress flood that body with petitions for the abolition of northern institutions?—Do the Southern people ever have been the aggressors; they have always stood on the defensive; and whatever may be the result of the course pursued by South Carolina—whether it snap the links of union asunder or not, she will have the consciousness of knowing, that she acted in defence of her insulted honor.

If Massachusetts, or any other state, under existing circumstances, should send an agent to this state to look after the interests of our slave population, although his head might be as white as wool, or his countenance as venerable as Noah's, he would be kicked out of the state without ceremony.

BUENOS AYRES.

An American vessel has been fired in by one of the vessels belonging to the Argentine squadron, and Captain Newman, the commander, did not return the fire, thinking it a mistake; but his forbearance being the subject of strictures, involving reputation for bravery, he committed suicide by jumping overboard. The delinquent vessel has been subsequently captured, and the whole Argentine squadron. The American fleet has in consequence, blockaded Montevideo.

It has through a time been said, that an impure fountain cannot send forth a pure stream; but this seems to be reversed in one solitary instance. De Duncan, at the commencement of the

present session of congress, introduced a bill in the House, providing that the election for President and Vice-President shall be held through the U States on the same day. The bill met with but little opposition, except from the S. Carolina chivalry. Thus has Dr. Duncan, to the astonishment of every body, introduced and carried out one of the best measures likely to be passed at the present session of Congress.

Christmas.

This time-honored day, passed off in Panola with great *clat*. Our little town was filled with a mass of dense, and moving persons, from early in the morning until late in the evening—all seemed inspired with new life and animation. The countenances of the aged, beamed with benignity, as they bent onward beneath the burthen of their years, to and fro, scanning the joyous groups of younger ones, and anon, forgetting the hoary hair and furrowed cheek. That same day came upon them when the first of their youth burned brightly—when the opening prospects of their future career flickered in the distance—and it came upon them when they had passed over the delectable mountains of their glory, and had fought long hard in the raging warfare of time, and yet they were wont to breathe as deep and free, as if a fairer prospect still hung out before them.

The young, scarcely thinking of the future, gave vent to their overflowing hearts without restraint. The past, they had turned their backs upon, with all its joys & sorrows. The present, was the name of their delight, unclouded by associations of the past, or omens of the future. The radiant countenances worn by the young on that day, were true indexes of their hearts; and what is a finer remarkable, fewer seemed to be angry or intoxicated, than on any public day we recollect to have seen. Christmas seemed to bring with it, universal good will as it ever ought to—no fierce wranglings or disputes—no broils or quarrels, or any thing that we knew of to mar the general hilarity of the occasion.

The day having passed off delightfully, the young and beautiful of both sexes, assembled at Mr. J—s Hotel, where a rich and costly supper was provided.

Supper over, some betook themselves to social conversation, some to tripping on the light fantastic toe—where the twinkling feet of the beautiful ones, kept time to the strains of dulcet music. The night grew late, and the merry laugh and mellow music floated on, until many an eye was wont to lose its lustre, and many a brow to lower.

THE "WHITE WING."

The new and elegant steamer "White Wing" Little, master, arrived at our landing Wednesday evening last, from N. Orleans, heavily laden with up freight to the merchants of this place, and planters of this, and the adjoining counties. She is able to carry about 1000 bales of cotton, and being built expressly for this river, is well adapted to the trade. She is of a beautiful model, and yet stout built, and suited for safe navigation of second class rivers. She is a double engine, high pressure boat—has elegant and spacious cabins, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen. Her officers are gentlemanly and accommodating men, well worthy of public patronage—the most elegant boat undoubtedly which has ever yet reached our landing. She intends running as high up as the mouth of Tippah. Now is your chance, planters, to go to New Orleans with your crops. The "White Wing" is advertised to run as a regular packet boat between Wyatt and N. Orleans throughout the season.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

The South Carolina Legislature have passed resolutions requesting the Governor of that State to expel Samuel Hoar an abolition agent, sent by Massachusetts to reside in that State, to look after the interests of free negroes. The Governor, accordingly gave Mr. Hoar notice to leave the State, which he did immediately. Great excitement prevailed in Massachusetts when the news arrived there. Something serious may grow out of this.

The Governor of New York, has appointed Henry Foster, and Daniel S. Dickinson, Senators in Congress, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the election of Mr. Wright, to the office of Governor of New York, and the resignation, of N. P. Tallmadge.

The official returns of the State of New York, show that 15,612 Abolition votes were polled at the Presidential election.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, has been elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 3rd of March next.

The South Carolina Legislature have passed resolutions recommending the holding of a Southern Convention to take into consideration the subject of redressing the grievances of the South. Charleston is recommended as the most suitable place for the meeting.

Congress.

We have nothing very important to communicate from Washington—our dates are to the 19th ult.

On the 19th Mr. Atchison's Bill to organize the Territorial government of Oregon was taken up and referred to a select committee of five, viz: Messrs. Atchison, Walker, Rives, Crittenden & Allen.

On the 18th the House discussed the bill to permit the duty on rail road iron. The members from Pennsylvania opposed the bill. Mr. Payne of Alabama addressed the House against the tariff of 1842, and in favor of the bill.

On the 19th Mr. Weller introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Hon. Cave Johnson in the chair.

A message was received from the President of the U States on the subject on the subject of the Annexation of Texas.

The Whig Electors of Kentucky, after having cast their votes for Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen, repaired to Ashland, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, to inform Mr. Clay of the result.

As they approached near the door of Mr. Clay's house, he came down half way the steps, and Mr. Underwood advanced a few steps from the mass, and addressed him in a feeling and eloquent manner. Mr. Clay replied—while speaking, the condition of the public interests and the patriot sentiments advanced, were conveyed in a manner almost overpowering his utterance, and the spectators, many of whom were old men, and many of them his political opponents, gave vent to their feelings in tears. A scene has hardly been witnessed that surpassed it in moral sublimity. His name will live through all time as the greatest and purest patriot of the age. Now that his political sun has gone down, nothing can induce the honorable of his enemies to trouble his repose by a repetition of their slanders.

The House of Delegates of Va. has just a resolution to receive that States share of the distribution funds, deposited in the Bank of Richmond to the credit of the State.

Revolution in Mexico.

Mexico, is now in the midst of a revolution. It broke out in the Capitol on the 3d ult., and it is thought will be successful.

There was a controversy between Canizales Santa Anna's President, and Congress, in which he tried to dissolve that body. Canizales seized all the presses to prevent their giving circulation to the protest of Congress; but Congress raised the standard of revolt and were sustained by the army and people. Canizales and his Ministers were arrested and committed to prison.

The example was immediately followed by Puebla, and Vera Cruz.

Texas News.

News from Galveston to the 11th ult has been received.

The Texan Navy is undergoing repairs, with a view to being put afloat.

The Congress was organized on the 3rd, and the President's Message sent in on the 5th. The Message represents the foreign relations of the country as in a prosperous condition—treaties of Amity &c have been exchanged with several of the German States. The negotiation with the tribes of Indians were progressing favorably. The finances were equal to the current expenses of the administration. The President disapproved of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Texas & Mexico, with a view to an Amistice.

The Governments of Great Britain and France still maintain towards us those sentiments of friendship and good feeling which have ever marked their intercourse with us, and which it should continue to be our studious care, by every proper manifestation on our part, to strengthen and reciprocate. There is no ground to suspect that the late agents

of international questions between this Republic and that of the United States, has in any degree, abated the desire, for our continued prosperity and independence, or caused them to relax their good offices to bring about a speedy and honorable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. That the should evince anxiety for a permanent existence, and permanent independence as a nation, is not only natural, but entirely commendable. They will now require of us, I am fully assured, an sacrifice honor or interests; and if the did, we should be quite free, as I certain we should be ready, to refuse. They are too well acquainted with history of our origin and progress, suppose, for an instant, that we would under any circumstances, surrender one jot or tittle of that liberty and right to self government which we achieved in the sanguinary conflicts of revolution, or give up a single privilege secured to us by our laws and Constitution. They will not ask it—they do not expect it—we would not yield it.

Our relations with the United States remain in the same condition as at the time of my last annual communication. We are still without any treaty stipulations between the two countries. Within the two last years all attempts at their establishment have been negated by the ratifying power of the Government. That any effort for the same purpose will meet with better success, for some time to come, I am wholly unable to determine.

In all but the name, we still continue at peace with Mexico. Since the autumn of 1842, no incursion has been made within our borders. The moral effect of public opinion throughout the enlightened world, if not the decided intervention of powers mutually friendly, seems to have arrested that course of conduct heretofore practiced against us, on the part of our enemy, and so plainly subversive of every rule of honorable war fare.

Those of our citizens who surrendered to the officers of Mexico, under the pledges of the treatment usually accorded to prisoners of war, have all been released from the captivity in which they were so perfidiously retained, and permitted to return home with the exception of Mr. Jose Antonio Navarro, one of the ill-fated number composing the Santa Fe Expedition, who alone remains to hear the vengeance of a Government which delights in inflicting upon a helpless individual those wrongs and cruelties which would degrade the head of any other nation to a level with the rudest savage.

The subsequent manifesto of the Mexican Government in relation to this subject, disregarding as it did every ordinary courtesy, even between belligerents, and descending into the vilest and most unmerited abuse of the people of Texas, forced upon the President the necessity of a response. He accordingly replied in such terms as he believed the occasion required at his hands.

A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, writing from Trieste, under date October, 1844, says: We have news of the capture of an extraordinary large and well-equipped piratical bark, named the "Avenger". The vessel was taken into Trieste, and the disclosures the hands on board made to their capturers were beyond conception. Their confessions are not fully known, but it is much to be regretted that the bark has been cruising, piratically for the last two years, and in that time there have been no less than 200 murders committed by the crew, and ten ships, three barks, one brig, and eleven schooners taken and plundered by her.

The amount of treasure found on board the vessel was immense. She is an English built vessel with tall, rakish masts, and of about 700 tons burthen, very sharp and deep.

On account of the short time I have to written and ascertain the particulars, I am unable to give you any details. You may rest assured, however, of the truth of the above statements; and as soon as I can find the full particulars concerning this curious affair, you shall have the information sent to you.

We copy the following recipe for making yellow butter, from Neal's Gazette: Yellow butter in winter may be made by putting in the yolk of eggs near the termination of churning. This also makes very dry and sweet butter. It has hitherto been kept a great secret by many, but its great value requires publicity."

SALERATUS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SALT-PETRE IN CURING MEAT.

As this is about the time our farmers will commence killing and curing their pork, we think the following article will be of importance to them:

Salt-petre has long been considered by physicians as a bad article to be used in curing meat, being extremely injurious to digestion; it is of so cold a nature that only a small quantity is sufficient to destroy life. In the article of saleratus, we have an excellent, convenient and harmless substitute, and should be used in the same manner as salt-petre has been. Meat has a stronger affinity for saleratus than for common salt.

Saleratus has the same power in that respect, and thereby prevents the meat from becoming too salt; and the same quantity should be used as of salt-petre. There is this difference in them, that salt-petre dissolves readily in cold water, whereas saleratus does not; it should be pounded and dissolved before it is put into use. Saleratus is composed of sulphate of potash, soda, and lime.

There is no ground to suspect that the late agents